

TYPES, FUNCTIONS, AND MORPHOLOGICAL PROCESS OF REDUPLICATION IN SUMBAWA BESAR DIALECT

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Article Info	Abstract
Article History Received: September 2021 Revised: October 2021 Published: October 2021	<i>The study discusses the types, functions, and morphological processes of Reduplication in the Sumbawa Besar dialect. Data was taken from recorded conversation, which naturally occurred among the native speakers of Sumbawa Besar Dialect. The native were also interviewed to gain deeply information. Finding of this study describes some types of Reduplication in Sumbawa Besar Dialect namely full Reduplication, partial Reduplication, and reduplication variation of phoneme. In full Reduplication, the word is fully repeated without any additional morpheme or phoneme to the base word. For example, the base word 'lao' (slow) is fully reduplicated becomes 'lao-lao' (slowly). Partial Reduplication is partly the repetition of the base word. For example, 'Barema' (together) is the base form that is reduplicated by repeating the last phoneme to become 'Barema-rema'. 'Barema' is the base and 'rema' is its phoneme which is repeated to form Reduplication. Reduplication variation of phoneme is the type of Reduplication which combines two different word classes and meaning to create meaningful Reduplication. As example, 'sedo-gaso' (supplies). 'sedo' is the first base word and the second word is 'gaso'. Those are combined to create Reduplication becomes 'sedo-gaso' (supplies). Function of Reduplication in Sumbawa Besar Dialect was to change word classes as verb is changed into noun and change singular form to plural form of the noun. In example, 'Mangan' (eat) is the word class of verb which is changed into the word class of noun 'Mangan'- 'Mangan' (a picnic) in its Reduplication. In another example, the word Anak (a child) is the singular form of noun is changed into plural form Anak-dadi (children) in its Reduplication.</i>
Keywords Reduplication; Sumbawa Besar Dialect;	

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INTRODUCTION

Samawa Language is a vernacular language which is mostly spoken by Sumbawa ethnic in Sumbawa Island. Mahsun (1994) found that Sumbawanese have four dialects: Jereweh, Taliwang, Tongo, and Sumbawa Besar. Sumbawa Besar dialect has been agreed as standard language for all of Sumbawanese. Each of the local dialects of Sumbawa language has its own characteristics, forms, function, and meanings that are different from one another. For example the form and function of Reduplication of one dialect must be different from another dialect.

Aziz and Nolikasari (2020) assert that Reduplication is the process of word formation through which words or morphemes are repeated. Alwi (2003) states that repetition is the process of word reduction. A repetitive word goes through repetition as a whole or partial process or followed by sound changing. According to Kosasih, (2008) in Susanto (2008), there are two types of Reduplication; Full Reduplication and Partial Reduplication. Full Reduplication describes that the basic word is repeated completely without any variation of phoneme or morpheme. In Partial Reduplication, the Reduplication happens on the part of the basic word. The basic word is not completely reduplicated but partially. Hudiyono and

Noviansah (2018) found some types of Reduplication in Dayak Tunjung Language namely whole Reduplication, partial Reduplication, and Reduplication with phoneme change.

Reduplication in each language has its own function. Alsamadani and Taibah (2019) describe that the reduplication Reduplication function in Palembang is to generate a wide variety of semantics functions such as pluralization, iteration, distribution, and nominalization. Then, Samawa language is one of the languages which has variety of reduplications. Kamus Bahasa Sumbawa (1982) encoded that Reduplication in Sumbawanesse is generally clasified to full Reduplication. The form of its Reduplication and meaning are far different from its basic from like *bale* “house” become *bale-bale* “houses”. However, in some case the meaning of its Reduplication can be different from its basic from like “*pidan*” (when) become “*pidan-pidan*” (whenever).

This research intents to analyze the types, functions, and morphological process of Reduplication in the Sumbawa language, particularly in Sumbawa Besar Dialect. Literatures on Sumbawa language is still lack in numbers or not easily found in library. Hariyani, et al (2018) found that Sumbawa was categorized as under resources language where there is the only small number of books written and studies in the pieces of literature published to date. Therefore, scientific study on Samawa language needs to be conducted as additional kinds of literature for linguistics study and use to enrich the wealth of cultural treasures of Indonesia.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study is categorized as descriptive study which applies qualitative approach. Data was taken through several steps. First, the researchers recorded and noted the conversations which naturally occurred in the domain of family and neighbourhood. Then, all the words that related to Reduplication were noted, listed, and verified through interview with the native of Sumbawa Besar dialect as the informants. Next, identified the types, meanings, morphological process and the functions of Reduplication.

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Research Findings

Types of Reduplication

Reduplication in Sumbawa Besar Dialect is presented in three types namely full Reduplication, partial Reduplication, and reduplication variation of phoneme as presented in the following tables.

Table 1
Full Reduplication

NO	Base word	Meaning	Reduplication	Meaning
1	Balong	Good	Balong-balong	Good
2	Pidan	When	Pidan-pidan	Whenever
3	Senang	Slow	Senang-senang	Slowly
4	Angan	Imagine	Angan-angan	Imagination
5	Mangan	Eat	Mangan-mangan	picnic
6	Lao	Slow	Lao-lao	Slow
7	Boat	Job	Boat-boat	Jobs
8	Kau	You	Kau-kau	You

Data in table 1 shows that full Reduplication in Sumbawa Besar Dialect is formed by fully repeating the base word. In example, ‘*balong*’ is the base word which is changed into its Reduplication becomes ‘*balong-balong*’.

Table 2
Partial Reduplication

NO	Base word	Meaning	Reduplication	Meaning
1	Balangan	Walk	Balangan-langan	Window shop
2	Barema	Together	Barema-remam	Together
3	Tunung	Sleep	Tatunung-tunung	Always sleep
4	Tokal	Sit	Tatokal-tokal	Always sit
5	Manang	Stand	Tamanang-manang	Always stand
6	Bakerek	Little by little	Bakerek-kerek	Little by little
7	Kemes	Smile	Bakemes-mes	Smile
8	Le	Late	Basngele-ngele	Too late
9	Langan	Unexpected	Salangan-langan	Unexpected
10	Rea	Big	Sarea-rea	All
11	Sai	One	Basai-sai	United
12	Batungil	Batungil-tungil	Batungil-tungil	Close
14	Batari	Wait	Batari-tari	Wait
15	Tangame	Chew	Tangame-ngame	Always chew
16	Meloe	How much	Meloe-loe	How much
17	Bamudi	Later	Bamudi-mudi	Later

Table 2 describes partial Reduplication. It is formed by repeating part of the base form. In example, the base form '*balangan*' is changed into its Reduplication becomes '*balangan-langan*' in which its part phoneme '*langan*' is repeated.

Table 3
Reduplication Variation of Phoneme

NO	Base Words	Meaning	Reduplication	Meaning
1	Senap	Fresh	Senap-semu	Fresh
2	Sipat	Behavior	Sipat-sato	Behavior
3	Roro	Rubbish	Roro-rokat	Crumb
4	Sedo	Sedo-gaso	Sedo-gaso	Supplies
5	Sakiki	Help	Sakiki-sakoko	Help each other
6	Gila	Crazy	Gila-ganta	Crazy
7	Kerong	Slim	Kerong-kanyenyeng	Very slim
8	Ngote	Talkative	Ngote-ngamin	Talkative
9	Riam	Peaceful	Riam-remo	Peaceful
10	Rame	Rame-ramia	Rame-ramia	Hectic
11	Daru	Complement	Daru-reka	Complement
12	Nyoro	Steal	Nyoro-nyangko	Steal

Table 3 shows reduplication variation of phoneme which is formed by combining two different morpheme or phoneme in example, the base word '*senap*' is attached to another base '*semu*' becomes *senap-semu*' to form the reduplication variation of phoneme

Discussion

Types and Morphological Process of Reduplication

According to Chaer (2003:12), Reduplication is a morphological process of repeating the basic form totally, partially or the exchange of sound Based on the basic form of word. The types of Reduplication in Sumbawa Besar dialect is described as follows.

Full Reduplication

Full Reduplication refers to repetition of the whole words. Data of this study describes that the basic words in Sumbawa Besar dialect is fully repeated without adding morpheme or phoneme to the basic word. As stated by Susanto (2008) that in full Reduplication, the basic word is repeated completely without any variation of phoneme or morpheme. Full reduplications in Sumbawanese language, in dialect of Sumbawa Besar are presented as follows:

1) <u>Lao</u> Slow-ADJ (Base Form)	<u>lao - lao</u> Slowly-ADV (full Red)
2) <u>Mangan</u> Eat-V (Base Form)	<u>mangan-mangan</u> a picnic-N (full Red)
3) <u>Angan</u> Remember-V (base form)	<u>angan-angan</u> Try to remember-V (full Red)
4) <u>Boat</u> Job-N (base form)	<u>boat-boat</u> Jobs-N (full Red)
5) <u>Balong</u> Good-ADJ (base form)	<u>balong-balong</u> Good-ADJ (full Red)
6) <u>Ode</u> Small-ADJ (base form)	<u>ode-ode</u> small-ADJ (full Red)
7) <u>Tau</u> A person-N (base form)	<u>tau-tau</u> persons-N (full Red)
8) <u>Senang</u> Slow-ADJ (base form)	<u>senang-senang</u> Slowly-ADV (full Red)
9) <u>Pidan</u> When- Question word (base form)	<u>pidan-pidan</u> whenever-ADV of time (full Red)

From the words list above, it can be explained that all words are classified as full Reduplication of Sumbawanese language, particularly in the dialect of Sumbawa Besar. It is called as full Reduplication because all of the base form of the word is fully repeated without any additional morpheme or phoneme to the base word. For example, the base word 'lao' which means slow is fully reduplicated becomes 'lao-lao' meant slowly. Full Reduplication (full red) 'mangan-mangan' (a picnic) was formed from the base word 'mangan' (eat). The base form of the third word in the list is 'angan' means remember is changed to the form of Reduplication becomes 'angan-angan' which means asking someone to remember. 'boat' is the base form which is repeated becomes 'boat-boat' which meant job.

To form full Reduplication in Sumbawa Besar dialect, the base words result another word classes. For example, the base form 'lao' (slow) is a word class of adjective results full reduplication 'lao-lao' (slowly) as part of adverb word classes. The base form 'mangan' (eat) is a word class of verb. Reduplication form the base word 'mangan' is 'mangan-mangan' (a picnic) is part of Noun word class.

In another case, the form of fully Reduplication in Sumbawa dialect has the same word class with its base word. As example, the base word 'ode' (small) is adjective word class. Reduplication of the base word 'ode' is 'ode-ode' (small) is also a word class of adjective. The base word 'boat' (job) has the same word class with its reduplication 'boat-boat' (jobs) as part of Noun classes.

In addition, it can be described that Full Reduplication in Sumbawa Dialect shows different word classes and meaning from its base word. In example. 'Mangan' is a base word which forms full reduplication becomes 'mangan-mangan'. The two morphemes function as different word classes and have different meaning. 'mangan' is part of verb word class

which means ‘eat’ and ‘*mangan-mangan*’ is a word class of noun which has meaning ‘a picnic’. The base form ‘*pidan*’ is a type of question word which has meaning ‘when’ and its reduplication ‘*pidan-pidan*’ is the word class of adverb of time which means ‘whenever’. The base form ‘*senang*’ is a word class of adjective which means ‘slow’ is changed to full Reduplication becomes ‘*senang-senang*’ as part of adverb word class which means ‘slowly’.

Finding of this research agrees to the finding of study which was conducted by researchers team from Udayana University, Structure dan Kamus Bahasa Sumbawa (1982) which encoded that Reduplication in Sumbawanesse generally is included to full Reduplication. The form of its Reduplication and meaning are far different from its basic form like ‘*bale* “house” become *bale-bale* “houses”’. However, in some case the meaning of its Reduplication can be different from its basic form like “*pidan*” (when) become “*pidan-pidan*” (whenever).

Partial Reduplication

Susanto (2008) claimed that partial Reduplication happens on the part of the basic word. In other word, the base word is not completely reduplicated. Susanto introduced two forms of partial Reduplication; single Reduplication and complex Reduplication. In Sumbawa language, single *Reduplication* as it appears in Indonesian language Laki’ becomes ‘Lelaki’ was not found. There only found complex reduplication which means that to form such Reduplication, the base word cannot stand by itself but it is completed by its part. Partial reduplications in Sumbawa Besar dialect are presented below:

1) Barema	Barema- rema	
Based form	partial- RED	together-ADV of manner
2) Bakemes	Bakemes - mes	
Based form	partial- RED	Smile-V
3) Bakerek	Bakerek- kerek	
Based form	partial-RED	Little by little-ADV
4) Balangan	Balangan – langan	
Based form	partial-RED	Walk-V
5) Batungil	Batungil- tungil	
Based form	partial-RED	Near-ADJ
6) Batari	Batari - tari	
Based form	partial-RED	Waiting for-V
7) Tanyangkok	tanyangkuk- nyangkok	
Based form	partial-RED	Lazy-ADJ
8) Sarea	sarea - rea	
Based form	partial-RED	All-ADV of quantity

In the case of partial Reduplication in Sumbawa Besar dialect, the base word is partially repeated to form partial Reduplication. The last part of the base word is repeated. In other word, the last or the two last phoneme or syllable of the base word is commonly repeated to form the partial Reduplication (partial-RED). For example, the base form ‘*barema*’ (together) consists of three syllables ‘*ba*’, ‘*re*’ and ‘*ma*’ or consist of two bound morphemes, prefix ‘*ba*’ and suffix ‘*rema*’. To form partial Reduplication of the base word ‘*barema*’, the two last syllables ‘*re*’ and ‘*ma*’ are combined and repeated or the last bound morpheme ‘*rema*’ is repeated. The first syllable or prefix ‘*ba*’ of the base form is not repeated. Another example is described from the base word ‘*balangan*’ which consists of three syllables; ‘*ba*’, ‘*la*’, ‘*ngan*’ or three bound morphemes; ‘prefix ‘*ba*’, and suffix ‘*langan*’. To form partial Reduplication from the base word ‘*balangan*’, the two last syllables ‘*la*’ and ‘*ngan*’ are combined and repeated becomes ‘*balangan-langan*’.

Partial Reduplication in Sumbawa Besar dialect has the same meaning and same word class with its base form. It can be seen from this example, the base form 'bekemes' and its reduplication 'bekemes-mes' are part of adjective word class and both mean smile in English. The base form 'batari' has the same word class and meaning with its reduplication 'batari-tari'. Both are part of verb word class and mean 'waiting for' in English. Another example is described from the partial reduplication 'sarea-rea' and its base form 'sarea' are classified as adverb of quantity which mean 'all' in English.

Reduplication Variation of Phoneme

Susanto (2008) states that Reduplication variation of phoneme is Reduplication in which the basic form of word is different from its Reduplication. This type of Reduplication is found in Sumbawa dialect. It shows irregular process of forming the Reduplication. It means that the form of Reduplication is different from its basic word. The explanation of Reduplication of phoneme variation in Sumbawa Besar dialect is presented below:

1) Sedo	Sedo-gaso	
Base Form	Variation-Red	supplies-N
2) Gila	Gila-ganta	
Base Form	Variation-RED	crazy-ADJ
3) Kaputung	kaputung-Kapua	
Base Form	Variation Red	In rush-ADV of manner
4) Daru	Daru- reka	
Base Form	Variation-Red	Ingredients
5) Riam	riam-remo	
Base Form	Variation-Red	Peaceful
6) Rame	rame-ramia	
Base Form	Variation Red	Crowded
7) Roro	roro-rokat	
Base Form	Variation Red	Useless
8) Senap	senap- Semu	
Base Form	Variation Red	Fresh
9) Mangan	mangan-ngenta	
Base Form	Variation Red	Eat

The data above are categorized as Reduplication of phoneme or morpheme variation. This type of Reduplication describes the variation of the base form which is resulted by adding another phoneme or morpheme which has different form with its base form. In another word, The Reduplication of variation is formed by combining the base form and another form of morpheme or phoneme. In example, the base form 'Sedo' (supplies) is the base form of the word forms its Reduplication by adding a new morpheme which has different form from its basic word. 'sedo (supplies)' becomes 'sedo-gaso (supplies)'. 'gaso' (supplies) is another morpheme which is attached to the base form 'sedo (supplies)' to form Reduplication of variation 'sedo-gaso (supplies)'. Another example of this case can be describes from the base word 'gila' (crazy) which forms its Reduplication by adding a new morpheme 'ganta' (crazy) becomes reduplication of phoneme variation 'gila-ganta' (crazy).

In terms of the meaning and word classes, this type of Reduplication shows that the base word has the same meaning and word class with its reduplication form. In example, the base form 'kaputung' and its reduplication 'kaputung kapua' are part of adverb of manner word class and both mean in rush or in a hurry in English. 'Daru reka' as Reduplication of base form 'daru' in Sumbawa besar dialect mean 'ingredient in English and classified as the word class of noun.

In another case, this type of Reduplication may have different meaning from its base word. As example, the base word 'roro' means rubbish and its reduplication 'roro-rokat' means useless.

Function of Reduplication

Functions of reduplications in Sumbawa dialect are presented as follows:

Change the word classes

Reduplication in Sumbawa Besar dialect can change the word classes as the Change the adjective into adverb

ADJ	ADVERB (in reduplication case)
1. Senang (Slow)	senang-senang Base Form + full-RED (slowly)
2. Lao (Slow)	lao-lao Base Form + part.RED (slowly)
3. Gila (crazy)	gila-ganta Base Form + part.RED (folly)
4. kameri (Happy)	kameri-kemore Base Form + part.RED (happily)

From the example above, it can be explained that function of Reduplication in Sumbawanese, the dialect of Sumbawa Besar is to change the word classes. As Collins, et al (2001) in Rubino Carl (2005) stated that Reduplication can be used to form new words. The above data describes that the word class of adjective is changed into another form of word classes. In example, (1) the free morpheme 'senang' (slow) is part of adjective word class which is changed into reduplication form becomes 'senang-senang' (slowly) which is known as adverb in Sumbawa Besar dialect. The word 'Lawo' (slow) (2) is adjective, then forms its Reduplication becomes 'lao-lao' (carefully) which is part of adverb. (3) gila (crazy) is adjective is reduplicated becomes 'gila-ganta' (crazily) as adverb of manner. The word 'kameri' (happy) is adjective word class which is changed into adverb 'kameri-kamore' (happily).

Change singular to plural form of nouns

Another function of Reduplication in Sumbawa Besar Dialect can change the singular form into plural form of noun as the following examples:

Singular	Plural
1. Tode (a kid)	tode-tode Base Form + full-RED (kids)
2. Anak (a child)	anak-dadi Base Form + Phoneme (children)
3. Tau (a person)	tau-tau Base Form + full-RED (people)
4. Bale (a house)	bale-bale Base Form + full-RED (houses)

The above data shows the change of singular nouns become plural form. As by Hardy and Montier (1988) in Rubino Carl (2005) pointed that function of Reduplication is to form plurality. This data above shows the plurality of Reduplication in Sumbawa dialect. point (1) explains that the noun 'tode' (a kid) refers to an indefinite kid which then reduplicated to plural form becomes 'tode-tode' which refers to more than one kids. The word 'anak' is singular form of a child and its plural form is 'anak-dadi' (children). Point (3) describes the word 'tau' (a person) as the singular form of its plurality 'tau-tau' (people). The last is the word 'bale' (a house) is singular noun of its plural form 'bale-bale' (houses).

CONCLUSION

Finding of this study describes that the types of Reduplication in Sumbawa Besar Dialect is divided into full Reduplication, partial Reduplication, and reduplication variation of phoneme. In full Reduplication, the word is fully repeated without any additional morpheme or phoneme to the base word. For example, the base word 'lao' (slow) is fully reduplicated becomes 'lao-lao' (slowly). To form the full Reduplication, the word classes and meaning or the base word and its Reduplication can be different or the same. Partial Reduplication is partly repetition of the base word. 'Barema' is the base form which is reduplicated by repeating the last phoneme becomes 'Barema-rema'. In the case of this Reduplication, the word classes and meaning of the base form are the same with its Reduplication. Reduplication variation of phoneme is the type of Reduplication which describes different form with its base word. As example, 'sedo-gaso' (supplies) is the Reduplication of base form 'sedo' (supplies). This type of Reduplication shows the same meaning and word classes with its base form. In another case, this type of Reduplication may have different meaning from its base word. Function of Reduplication in Sumbawa Besar Dialect were to change word classes as adjective into adverb and change singular form to plural form of noun.

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